clear as to how this money is going to be spent. Of course, there is always a pressure. So far as the Minister of State is concerned, he is doing a constitutional duty, a political duty on behalf of the Government, but he has also to oversee, he has also to monitor, he is also supposed to cordinate. It is through him that the accountability can be enforced. What kind of accountability will this sheet of paper, which is supposed to be the Appropriation Bill, indicate ?

As I said even at the outset, one is really surprised over the amount of Rs. 1 lakh for Law and Justice. What exactly is the purpose of this ? May be, some more furniture has been asked for by a particular judge or there has been a little bit of expenditure on pay-scales, but what exactly it is, I do not know. Instead of attending to the basic points of judicial services, whether it is the Supreme Court or the High Courts or the higher judicial services in the States, this kind of an approach is just ritualistic and meaningless. Some how, we have become callous so far as finance figures are concerned. It may be said that it is a paltry amount, but it aggregates to more than Rs. 7955 crores. It may also be said, "It does not matter, taking the totality of our budget into account this is a small figure and we can rest assured that what the Ministries will do, will be the right thing and in the interest of the country."

Here we have talked of some Departments, like the Youth Affairs and Sports Departments. We know what kind of work this Department is doing and what amount will suffice. Even take the example of schools in Delhi. I was the Chief Secretary of Delhi some 23-24 years back.

The schools which used to have playing fields have been deprived of those playing fields. Efforts were made to provide common playing fields, but nothing came out. Even there are no common playing fields for a group of schools. A building constructed for a high school goes to a degree college and a building constructed for a degree college is just apprpriated by somebody else. This is the kind of approach, this is the importance of systems. The Finance Minister is present here. He always talks of systems approach, he talks of the holistic approach of things. But how are we really functioning in this kind of a situation ? I don't know.

Now, the Ministry of Food Processing is there. We are carrying so much luggage on a body which is useless. Why are we having this Ministry of Food Processing when there is such an approach towards liberalization ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : Mr. Chaturvedi, just one minute. Do you want to conclude now ? Because we are going to adjourn for lunch, you can conclude in the afternoon, after lunch.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI : I don't mind. You can adjourn for lunch.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-one minutes past one of the clock,

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The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH) in the Chair.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1993—Contd.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as I was mentioning before we adjourned for lunch this is some kind of a ritualistic exercise that is being undertaken. We do not really know the purpose except that a constitu-

tional authorisation for this is called for. But this kind of cash-and-carry policy is hardly in conformity with the principles of either good performance budgeting or just conforming to the requirement of our parliamentary accountability.

Sir, as I also mentioned, sometimes one finds that the kind of amounts that were required and have been taken singly, are looked at as being very small and ignored and so on, but in totality, after all, for a poor country like ours, despite its expanding economy, this is a huge sum. That is why it is a question of performance. The fulfilment of the objectives is very important. Here, for example, when we take the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, we are aware that the public distribution system finds itself in doldrums despite, I must say, the good efforts of the Minister himself. Take the Food Corporation. This in some way constitutes the life-line of the nation in times of food scarcity, but the huge storage losses, the procurement charges, transhipment losses and so on are the things which really we would like to know on an occasion like this when the Appropriation Bill is before us.

Let us take the Ministry of External Affairs. We find huge amounts have been appropriated. Is it to meet the infructuous expenditure of the conference which was never held, to meet the expenditure on the guests who never arrived ? What exactly is this ? We do not know the purpose of this. The poor people of this country are interested in knowing as to what is what. We have been discussing daily in this House about the poor performance whether it is of the Delhi Mahanagar Telephones or of Bombay or particularly of Calcutta where I understand in five years even the telephone directory has not been published. And for that matter, even I do not have one. When I shifted from a Constitutional Office, because that telephone Directory was in the name of that Office, it was taken away. I got a private telephone thereafter and was told that the Directory was not available, next year it will be given. Now, one-and-a-half years have passed and I have not got one. One of my telephones was converted against the Parliament after I came over to the Rajya Sabha. Again I faced the same situation. I have yet to get the Directory. They say it is not available. The only thing is that if I bother the people in the Parliament House Annexe then I will be able to get one. But, how many people can do it ? Take the case of inflated bills. For days together the telephone services are disconnected. That is the kind of situation. After all it is the Finance Minister who garners all the finances from the citizens of the country. He levies taxation and ultimatley he has to be responsible whether the money has been spent for the purposes for which it was intended. Propriety demands that. Now, take the Department of Economic Affairs, which is under the Minister himself. I do not know what kind of monitoring arrangement his Ministry has. We have known something about what has happened in the public enterprises. What kind of institutional devices they have worked out and how effective they are to see that the branches which ultimately sanction the expenditure know whether other departments have spent the amount properly and meaningfully. We do not know about the Department's affairs. We read in the economic papers always that the non-performing assets are increasing, which means more and more bad debts for the financial institutions, because we have an item 'payments to financial institutions'. We are, of course, aware that the amount has been given just to revitalise some of the banks. Say it is Rs. 3,000 crores or something like that which was put in the Budget. What is happening to this ? It was, I think, in the Economic Times' that even the annual accounts of the Punjab National Bank for 1992-93 have been marked 'dressed up'. What kind of economy are we just trying to support and what economy we are trying to work out in the form of economic reforms and economic salvation of the country ?

Sir, we have here the Department of Health. The less said the better, so far as health is concerned. What about the Drug Policy ? We forget what the Hathi Committee had reported. For years together we have been discussing how the prices have to be brought down and how we will do it. Now comes Dunkel. It is not my purpose to refer to the Dunkel Proposals on the Drug prices in the country but it is how the Government incurs infructuous and wasteful expenditure from year to year and want the people to forget. So far as health is concerned, it is a wonderful thing that drugs are some time dated. The hospitals do not have the drugs. Even in hospitals in Delhi drugs are not available, leave alone hospitals in mofussil areas and elsewhere. I am only talking about hospitals in Delhi. Hardly any care is taken to provide drugs It is only a mechanistic approach, not a mechanical approach. It is just a mechanistic approach or a robot like approach that they bring an Appropriation Bill; and we have to consider and return it.

Again, Sir, we have here the Department of Heavy Industry. All of us have been talking in this House about our public enterprises with great fanfare and with great hopes and we really want to maintain them gainfully. Why are we not paying proper attention towards them ? Let us take BHEL itself. At one time BHEL people complained that they were not getting orders for the machinery which they were in a position to manufacture. The other day we saw a news item in the Financial Express that the Company Law Board was making a probe into BHEL accounts. So far as Finance Ministry is concerned, what kind of coordination is there betwetn one department and the other department of the Government ? Then, for example, if any orders are placed with them, those will be held up. Why don't you set the affairs of BHEL right ? If there are accounts like this, then, let the concerned people be exposed and punished A lot of things have come before the Joint Parliamentary Committee also.

Not only that, there are discrepancies in the BHEL accounts for the year 1992-93 which were given to the Company Law authorities. Those have been placed before Parliament also. Now it is not BHEL which is responsible but it is certain individuals working there who are responsible. Why can't we improve the state of affairs there ? Either BHEL is needed or BHEL is not needed. Who is responsible for this kind of tampering accounts and tampering of records ? Why have they not been punished ? The Minister of State for Finance may say, "It is the affairs of the Company Law Board." But ultimately it is you who put the burden of tax on the poor people of this country. Therefore, you are responsible for both the negative side and the positive side of it.

Again there is another Ministry called the Ministry of Urban Development. Now the houseless people are increasing in the country. We do not know what the situation will be in the 21st century. I joined this House in July, 1992; and it is only now I got possession of a vacant flat. It took them 1½ years to allot me a flat. I need not go into the personal aspect of it.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry) : When you do not want to mention it, why do you mention it ?

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI : Otherwise, how will Mr. Narayanasamy pop up ? Then, how will it come to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister ? How will Mrs. Sheila Kaul recommend their case to the Minister of State for Finance ? I have to take care of my colleagues also. My interest should not clash with the interest of others.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH) : A very good reply.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : First you take care of yourself.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI : I am always amazed at the sudden transformation of Mr. Narayanasamy, when he moves from this seat to the seat which you are now occupying effectively. When I am speaking. I only pray that he should be in this seat... (*Interruptions*). It is only for the Chair to accede to it. This is the kind of a situation in which the Ministry of Urban Development is in.

What about the Ministry of Environment ? There is no environmental auditing at all within the country though much has been made of it. Then the former Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhiji's name will be dragged every time while talking about environment. A good thing that has been suggested is environmental auditing which has never been done; or even the electricity consumption auditing somehow or the other has not been followed up except that some phrases will be mouthed from time to time or something will be said to pay homage or to pay reverence his is just an empty, meaningless and ritualistic homage. This Appropriation Bill also wants to pay homage to the constitutional provisions. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I won't take much of your time. But I thought I must draw the attention of the House to the poor civic amenities provided by the Urban Development Ministry. There is a question of the sprawling and unauthorised construction. These are the things which need the attention of the Ministry if we really want to satisfy the tax-payer and justify this kind of appropriation. Sir, I will just say one or two things and I am done. Now I would say a word about fertilizer. I being a Member of Rajya Sabha, want to know as to what is happening to the Aunla IFL expansion ? We do not know anything about it. What is the policy of the Government of India about the fertilizer prices, vis-a-vis the FICC formula for fertilizer pricing because for the last three years, it has not been revised. A lot of hings have been spoken about the conditions prevailing in the fertilizer sector. At one time, Sindri fertilizer factory used to be a symbol of pride. When we were the students of Economics in the university, it used to be said that the Syndri type of fertilizer unit would unfold the economic future of this country. This was envisaged by Jawaharlal Nehru and others. Now, what has happened to the Sindri fertilizer factory ? Not only that, we are just trying to bring all other units of the Government to the level of complete negative working and in efficiency. who is responsibile for this ? This is ritualistic in the sense that we can only say a few things about the Appropriation Bill and then it goes back to the other House. But it is for the Minister to consider this problem in its entirety. He has to realise the responsibiliy that his duty does not end by simply having the Budget passed or by having the Appropriation Bill passed. In fact, his duty begins at that very stage and it is for him to ensure that the tax burden which is imposed on the people, is meaningful, gainful and to the satisfaction of the people. Thank you.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Appropriaton (No. 5) Bill, 1993. I support the Bill and I would like to make certain comments for the consideration of the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister is drawing a huge sum of money with Parliament's approval for various Ministries and departments. It is a known fact the Government, headed by Shri P. V. Narsimha Rao, brought the new economic policy. the import and export policy and also the new liberalised industrial policy for strengthening the economy of this country and we have achieved a lot during the last two years in the field of stabilising the economy, increasing the foreign exchange reserves and improving the exports as a result of which India is considered to be an economically strong country in the international field. The credit for this goes

to the hon. Prime Minister and also the hon. Finance Minister who have taken the right steps to take this country in the right direction. Sir, while making this observation I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that an amount of Rs. 630 crores is to be given for the subsidies to the farmers in the name of fertilizer subsidy. The Minister wants the amount to be appropriated for the distribution of subsidies. In this connection, I would like to submit that earlier the subsidies were given to the industries but the Government found that these subsidies were not distributed by the industries to the consumers and the farmers and they ultimately brought a policy of reducing the subsidies. The farmers have to be given the benefit and, therefore, the State Governments have been given the power to distribute this subsidy to the small and marginal farmers. And ultimately what happens ? Each State follows a different policy for distributing subsidy. The amount that has been allocated by the Central Government to the States in the form of subsidies, is not reaching the people at the appropriate time. The small and marginal farmers are suffering. There is more than 300 per cent increase in the price of potash. Only in case of urea there is a reduction of 10 per cent. If you go through the whole thing, you will find that the farmers are finding it difficult to cope with the situation prevailing there as far as the prices of fertilizers are concerned. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to bring a policy of directing the State Governments. Some State Governments say, we will send it through the retail outlets; some say we have adopted the same and some say, we will give it to the farmers directly. But ultimately there is pilferage and the State Governments are not monitoring it. At the lower level it is not reaching the farmers. Whatever be the amount that we, the Parliament, are sanctioning for the farmers, is not reaching them. I request the hon. Minister to see that that amount reaches the farmers, for whom it has been allocated. Sir, the Ministry of Food is spending a sum of Rs. 650 crores. We don't have the opportunity of discussing the functioning of various Ministries; that is why I would like to point out that the Ministry of Food, though they get paddy, wheat and other things, don't have proper storage facilities. The grains are not stored well and there is a damage of more than 30 per cent. Not only that; through the Public Distribution System, only the bad varieties of items are distributed to the people. Only the varieties which are damaged are given to the people. And ultimately who gets the blame ? It is the Government, the Central Government, which is monitoring this Public Distribution System, which is to be blamed. When it comes to the State Governments, the State Governments pass the buck on to the Central Government. Because of the inefficiency of the Department of Food in not storing the foodgrains properly, ultimately the blame falls on the Central Government. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to direct the Ministry of Food that the grains that are purchased from farmers are stored in a proper place and in a perfect condition. Now, so many modern methods have come through which the foodgrains can be stored well. It will help in giving good varieties of items to the people. Not only this; there is yet another inconvenience caused by the Civil Supplies officials to the farmers. I wrote several letters to the Minister of Food in this regard. What is happening is, the officials don't go to the farmers for purchasing grains at the time of harvesting. The farmers are not having sufficient storage facilities. When the farmers approach the Civil Supplies officials, they don't give them a good response. They don't bother about them. But when the farmers starts the cultivation process, these officials reach there for getting the levy and purchasing grains from them. I request the Government to give necessary directions to the concerned officials in this regard so that these Civil Supplies officials are strictly prohibited from

approaching the farmers at the time of cultivation and the inconvenience of going to the market is eased. They should go to them only at the time of harvesting so that they don't have to go to the market for selling their grains. Due to lack of these storage facilities, intermediaries are also coming in. They are purchasing the grains from the farmers at throwaway prices. The farmers are the ultimate losers.

Therefore this aspect has to be taken care of by the hon. Minister.

Then comes the food processing industry. It is a very vital industry. It has got a large scope. We find the food processing industry is thriving in the western countries. New technologies have come. It was the vision of our great leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, that there should be a separate Ministry for Food Processing. But I find that the Food Processing Ministry has not achieved the desired results. To my knowledge, so far the Food Processing Ministry has remained only on paper. It has not dealt with the people, especially the rural people. It should be helpful to the rural industries. It has got good rural employment potential. The Food Processing Ministry should be geared up. The amount allocated to it is very meagre. I don't know how they arrived at such a meagre amount. The Food Processing Ministry has to be geared up. It has got vast potential. The farmers will be benefited. The rural people will be benefited. There will be employment generation. We will get a lot of foreign exchange through exports of rural items. There should be co-ordination between the Industry Ministry and the Food Processing Ministry for the purpose of revitalising that Ministry so that it will be helpful to the people in the rural areas.

Another vital point which I would like to submit to the hon. Minister is with regard to small scale industries. We are saying that we will develop the small scale industries, we will encourage the people in the rural areas to start small scale industries. What is the allocation ? It is only Rs. 2 crores. I would like to submit that the small scale industries are contributing more than 27 per cent to our exports. It is higher than the contribution of medium scale and large scale industries. Unfortunately, this area has been ignored by the Finance Ministry. We have got the best artisans in the country. We have got people who can make very good idols from wood and other materials. They have got good markets in the foreign countries. But I am pained to say that the rural areas are totally ignored. The rural people who are engaged in this industry have been ignored for the simple reason that they are manufacturing these items. They are doing it with their skill. They don't have markets here. There is no marketing mechanism. We have got handicrafts emporia in this country. But they are not promoting exports of these items. We have to give a thrust to our culture, art and architecture. I am pained to say that a very small amount has been allocated to the rural industries. I would like to say that there should be a thrust on rural industries where rural employment potential is there. We want to spend Rs. 600 crores for rural employment. The hon. Minister said that the Government would like to spend Rs. 600 crores for rural employment. I am very glad because millions of people are unemployed in our country today. Under the anti-poverty programme we have been providing them some benefits. I saw the statistics from the Ministry yesterday. They have said that 30 per cent of the population in the country is below the poverty line today.

SHRI SOM PAL (Uttar Pradesh) : Not 30 per cent. It is 40 per cent. Recently when an answer was given in the Rajya Sabha it was 40 per cent.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Subject to correction, it is 40 per cent.

SHRI SOM PAL : It has increased from 38 per cent to 40 per cent. That is my point.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : It has increased from 38 per cent to 40 per cent. So there is a 2 per cent increase. What is the reason ? On the one side, our economy is moving up and, on the other, the poor are remaining poor. Therefore, your thrust should be on the poor sections of the society, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the backward classes and the minorities. They have to be given protection by this Budget. That is what I want the hon. Minister to do. The entire money which has been allocated for this cannot be taken away by one section of the people and the remaining 90 per cent of the people should not get isolated. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to give a thrust to rural industry and rural employment. I am glad you have allocated Rs. 600 crores for it. I am happy about it. There is also the report of the CAG which is known to everybody.

Then comes the question of funds, which the Government sends for the purpose of rural employment. I have been making this point for the last two years in this House. These funds are not being utilised for the purpose of rural employment. If that is the position, how will rural employment grow ? How can this problem be solved ? I would like the hon. Minister to consider this point. When Shri Sukh Ram was a Planning Minister, he gave an assurance on the floor of the House that there would be a monitoring agency to see that the funds, which were allocated to the State Governments for rural employment, were utilised properly. But nothing has been done so far and still complaints are coming about it. Sir, the Rural Employment Programme, which was initiated by the State Governments, is not reaching the people. This aspect also has to be considered by the hon. Minister.

Now I come to the Ministry of Urban Development. The Ministry of Urban Development is one of the important Ministries, which has to cater to the needs of the people in regard to the housing problems, especially of people who are living in rural areas and in urban slums. Sir, you are quite aware of the fact that in Delhi, people living in slum areas are trying to compete with the urban population. Even in the New Delhi area urban slums are flourishing like anything because a lot of people have come there. But they don't have accommodation. They are occupying the land of the Government. What is the Ministry of Urban Development doing ? The slum people are living in the heart of Delhi. What is the Government doing to rehabilitate those people who have settled there 30 to 40 years back ? The Ministry of Urban Development brought a National Housing Programme and Rs. 500 crores were sanctioned for this programme. I don't know how many State Governmen's have utilised this fund and how many State Governments have been given this fund. Sir, the Housing Programme is one of the vital and important programmes which has to be taken care of by the Central Government. It will ease the problems of the State Governments. Then we have got the Slum Clearance Board. We have got the urban development area where slum people should be given protection. What is the Ministry of Urban Development doing ? They said that they have brought out the National Housing Programme for the poor people and the urban slums. I would like the hon. Minister to consider this point. The job of the Finance Minister is not only to allocate funds, he has also to see that these funds are utilised properly for the benefit of the people.

Now I come to Union Territories. I come to my own State ...(*Interruptions*)... I am concerned more with Union Territories than with Delhi. Sir, the Union Territories have been allocated Rs. 1.05 crores. 'Union Territory' is a very nebulous term. It is neither a State nor a Territory. Fortunately or unfortunately, we have got a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers. But the decision making power is with the Governor.

If the Council of Ministers takes any decision, the Governor can veto the decision of the Council of Ministers. Under such circumstances the elected representatives cannot implement their promises. The elected representatives are accountable to the people. Therefore, I demand that the State Governments should be given more powers. I have been making this claim in this House for the last seven years. When I demanded statehood for the Union Territory of Pondicherry, the Minister gave a very vague reply. He said, "We are considering this proposal very seriously."

Then, I have to raise the same issue once again next year and a similar reply will come. Sir, when Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our hon. leader, was the Prime Minister of this country, I had made this demand and he sent me a written reply saying that after considering Statehood for Delhi, the Pondicherry matter would be considered by him. I also made an appeal to our hon. Prime Minister. Sir, our Legislative Assembly, whichever party was in power, whether the Congress Party or the Janata Dal, was unanimous on this issue. There was an unanimous decision passed by the Legislature, the people's representatives, that Pondicherry should be given the Statehood because of financial and certain other problems prevailing in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. I can give you one example so that the Minister will be able to understand it. I have also raised this before. When our Territory was hit by a severe cyclone and flood about 15-20 days back—it was a very heavy cyclone with a speed of 105 kms—one of the areas of Pondicherry, that is, Karaikkal, was totally cut off from the rest of the country and it caused severe damage to the entire population there. The Agriculture Minister also visited the place and he submitted a report. When we approached the Agriculture Minister for relief fund, he said that the Home Minister would give it; when we approached the Home Minister, he said that the Agriculture Minister would give us the relief fund. Ultimately, we were not provided with any amount out of the Calamity Relief Fund sanctioned by the Ninth Finance Commission Sir, the Union Territories are functioning in such a nebulous situation.

Sir, for the development of Pondicherry which has got a unique combination of the French and Indian cultures, Statehood is a must. I want the hon. Minister to consider this aspect.

Sir, before concluding, I would like to say one more thing. Now, the agriculturists, along with their agricultural farming, are engaged in poultry farming. This has been their profession in addition to agriculture. The hon. Minister and Hanumantha Raoji know fully well that some people have poultry farming as their occupation without ever resorting to cultivation. Now, you are imposing tax on them. The poor farmers who are engaged in poultry farming are liable to pay tax. How can they pay tax ? You know that it is a very risky profession. Sometimes all the chicken may die because of some disease. Therefore, tax relief is a must for these people. I am very glad and I am thankful to the hon. Minister for exempting the rural industries from payment of tax. In Pondicherry also, more than 5,000 people are engaged in rural industries. They have also been given tax relief. But I would request the hon. Minister that he must increase the present ceiling from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs so that more such industries may be opened. This, in turn, will give employment to more number of people in the rural areas.

Sir, these are the suggestions that I wanted to make. I don't expect the hon. Minister to respond to all my points now. But he can forward my suggestions to the concerned Ministries so that they may take suitable action. As far as one aspect, that is, tax relief, is concerned, I want the hon. Minister to respond positively. Thank you.

श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है मान्यवर, इस सदन में इस बात पर बहुत बार चर्चा हुई है और आप ने भी इस प्रश्न को कई बार उठाया है कि इस सदन में जब कोई महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा हो या सदन की बैठक रहे तो कम से कम एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को यहां जरूर रहना चाहिए सौभाग्य से श्री एस.बी. चव्हाण साहब जो नेता सदन हैं वह तो, कभी लगता है कि सत्र में कभी उपस्थित रहे ही नहीं इस हाउस में।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि तीन संसदीय कार्य मंत्री हैं, एक गुलाम नबी आजाद साहब, वह राज्य मंत्री हैं माग्रेट आल्वा और डॉ. अबरार अहमद, ये दोनों भी मौजूद नहीं है। एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा चल रही है और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को यहां रहना चाहिए वह कोई भी नहीं है ..... (व्यवधान)

श्री वी. नारायणस्वामी: फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं .... (व्यवधान)

श्री ईश दत्त यादव: मेरा कहना है कि कम से कम कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को जरूर रहना चाहिए संसदीय कार्य मंत्री को जरूर रहना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पीठ से कई बार सरकार को निर्देश दिया गया है और मैं चाहता हूं, मान्यवर, कि अब आप सरकार को निर्देश दें और निर्देश के साथ चेतावनी भी दें कि कम से कम जो संसदीय परंपरा है, उसकी जो गरिमा है, उसको बनाए रखने के लिए इस सदन में मौजूद रहें।

मौलाना ओबैदुल्ला खान आजमी (उत्तर प्रदेश): ईश दत्त यादव जी ने जो बात उठाई है वह बहुत अहम बात है इस हाउस के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार क्यों होता है?

†[مولانا عبیداللہ خان اعظمی (اتر پردیش) : ایش دت جی نے جو بات اٹھائی ہے وہ بہت اہم بات ہے اس ہاؤس کے ساتھ سوتیلا ویوہار کیوں ہوتا ہے۔]

†( ) Transliteration in Arabic Script.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : देखिये न तो मैं चेयर से कोई निर्देश दे रहा हूं और न चेतावनी दे रहा हूं यहां 5-5 मंत्रिगण बैठे हुए हैं कई बार इस सदन में इस प्रकार की चर्चा उठी है और बहुत बार दोनों पक्षों के सदस्यों ने हाउस में कहा है कि रहना चाहिए सरकार सुन रही है मैं समझता हूं आपने जो सुझाव दिये हैं गम्भीरता से और जिस पर कई बार इस सदन में प्रश्न उठा है, वह इसे गम्भीरता से लेगी।

SHRI ASHIS SEN (West Bengal) : Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. This Bill is Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1993. I don't know, during the course of one financial year, how many Supplementary Appropriation Bills will be brought before the House. It means that the entire process of Budget...(*Interruptions*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : ईश दत्त जी आपने जो महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया था सदन के नेता चव्हाण साहब आ गये हैं अब तो आप खुश हैं चव्हाण जी, उन्होंने प्रश्न उठाया था आपके आने से एक मिनट पहले कि सौभाग्य से इस बार सदन के नेता और हमारे गृह मंत्री आदरणीय चव्हाण साहब लगता है इस सत्र में आए ही नहीं सदन में। मैंने कहा कि इनकी बात सुन ली गई और आप आ गए चव्हाण साहब आपकी बहुत लम्बी उम्र रहेगी।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव: आपकी कृपा रही तो श्री चव्हाण साहब उपस्थित हो गये इसके पहले बड़ा हास्यास्पद सा लग रहा था जब आपने कहा कि यहां पांच स्टेट मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं तो किसी गणित में पांच स्टेट मिनिस्टर जुड़ कर एक केबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं माना जाता।

SHRI ASHIS SEN : What I am trying to say is that if Supplementary Appropriation Bills are brought into the House for adoption frequently, it means that there is some lacuna, some fault in the preparation of the original budget estimates which they could not correct at the very beginning. Otherwise, it would not

have been necessary. I believe that the fiscal deficit as it is today—it appeared in a newspaper—is about 7 per cent of our GDP. Now the World Bank says that it should be brought down to 4.7 per cent or 4.8 per cent within a particular period What is the reason why within the last few months it has gone up so much ? If I remember it correctly, I think the Minister has said that because of certain political compulsion, there had been some additional expenditure. What is that political compulsion ? Is it because there were elections held in the recent past in certain States and that was why you had to be liberal in allocating the funds and because of that some additional expenditure was there ? Political compulsion is one aspect. At the same time, the Finance Minister as also got the responsibility to see that economic compulsions are also equally, if not in a more emphatic manner, attended to. However, we find today that despite liberalisation, the economic position has not improved. It is not only in the economic sphere but in the other spheres also and I am not referring to them. Exports have not picked up up to the expectations. Imports have been made more free. What is the consequence ? The consequence is more and more foreign debt. What is the position now ? In 1990-91, the foreign debt was Rs. 239520 crores. In a recent note issued by the Finance Ministry, the figure given was Rs. 273280 crores, an increase of Rs. 33760 crores within a short period of time. Out of this, how much has gone for debt servicing ? In 1992-93, debt servicing towards loans from World Bank and IMF was to the extent of Rs. 2880 has gone up to Rs. 3040 crores. Foreign crores. We find that in 1993-94, this borrowing is going up. Revenue on account of exports is not increasing. For imports, we have got to pay more and because of all these, there is more borrowing, there is more debt servicing. Budget estimates for taxes were to the extent of Rs. 62739 crores.

But, up to October, the figure of collections that has been given yesterday is Rs. 25,723 crores. Of this, Excise itself accounts for Rs. 8577 crores which means that the tax is on the common people, on the poorer people, and this itself constitutes about one-third of the taxes collected during this period. Now, in seven months, the total collection has been to the extent of 41 per cent. Who are the people who have failed to pay ? And, why are you not in a position to collect the taxes which have been approved by this august House ? Import duty has been relaxed and there is a demand from the United States for further relaxation of the import duty so that they can dump their surplus in our country. The Dunkel Draft was discussed the other day, the brother of Uncle Sam. This has happened as a result of that. More and more we are told to give away and open our doors to the United States. Direct taxes have been to the extent of Rs. 5,253 crores and about Excise I have already mentioned. This is the position with regard to the economy now. This has got some bearing on the Appropriation Bill, on the revenue collection and on how far we have been able to utilize the funds.

Banking is one of the major things that we have to consider. Every day, if there are sixteen pages in a newspaper, you will see that at least in seven pages something or the other is published about the banking system or the financial system of the country. Banks are being portrayed systematically, methodically, in a planned manner, as if our public sector banking system is in complete disarray, that they are incurring losses and there is no scope for resurrection and that something has got to be done. What is to be done ? Dole out the shareholdings and give them to the public so that gradually the banks in the financial system can take over the entire public sector banking system ? Now, what have been the profits during 1992-93; All banks are reportedly incurring losses. But the operating profits for the year 1992-93 stand at Rs. 3,068 crores. But what is being done ? It is shown that they are under losses to the extent of Rs. 3,369 crores. This is the loss of the public

sector banking system ! How the profits have been converted into losses ? This has not been spelt out anywhere that this is because of the imposed provisioning norms which could be delayed and deferred and spread over and phased out. For this year alone, provisions have been made for certain debts, age-old debts and Rs. 6,436 crores is the figure. At the same time, Rs. 3,000 crores of profit has been converted into Rs. 3,300 crores of loss ! It is just an accounting jugglery ! Was it necessary that, on the basis of this, you should go on telling the people that the banks are going into the red ? Why ? You say employees do not work. Why again you say the officers are corrupt. Why should you point out that the banks, the public sector banks, have no future ? This is what is being said. That is why I wanted to mention about it.

Then, bad debts. Repeately it has been told, not only by me, but by other friends too that our bad debts are to the tune of Rs. 25,000 crores. What efforts have been made to recover them ? What attempt has been made ? Yes, some Tribunal we had decided upon to recover the debts, Bad debt Recovery Tribunal. It has not started operating yet. We do not know when it will start operating or wheher it will do at all. That is also not known to us. Why not then, in the meantime, publish the names of the bid defaulters who have siphoned off about Rs. 25,000 crores from the banking system as a result of which it has become very weak ? Come out with their names. What is the difficulty in naming them ? Political strings, because certain names are important to you and financial support you will not get from them. If you are really sincere in improving and developing the banking system of the country, name all of them, one, two, three and so on, and confiscate their unearned profits, and the rest of them will come out immediatbly. Do this if you are serious about improving the banking system instead of succumbing and surrendering to the Kulaks in the banking system. The pity is that you do not want to do that. Speed up the Tribunal's work. And, then the officers' union and the workmen's union are serious to protect the units of the industry. For example, about the United Commercial Bank, much has been talked earlier. All the unions, irrespective of their affiliations, are sitting together with the management. (*Time bell rings*) Yes, Sir, a little indulgence from you. Now, they are sitting together, they are working out the formalities and the methods by which the debts can be recovered, the administration can be toned up, and the Bank can be brought back to its original position to the extent possible. With the co-operative effort of the management and the unions together, officers and others, they are doing it. Why not try to do it at the central level ? In fact, each unit of the banking industry will have to do so. You will not do it. You will do it by the dilution of the share-holding of the public sector, even if it is not needed. To save them, at least you need this type of appropriation of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6,000 crores. Instead of passing on the public sector to the private sector or to the individuals, you need to strengthen the base of the public setcor units.

Then, we have been often told about the closure of the branches of the banks. Merger of the banks has been told as a prescription. Sometimes it is being denied, but not in a confirmed way. But that is not the solution. The solution should be that you should revamp the management, revamp the administration. That can only be done by the people in the institution sitting together. Then it is possible to bring the banking industry back to its original position. And they have been led to the present position by political intervention, by asking the people to grant loans, knowing fully well that loans of Rs. 20 crores or Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 100 crores will be sanctioned at the instance of certain political leaders in the Government, and they will not be repaid. At least, let us change that position. We can bring about that change. Now the merger of the New Bank of India with the Punjab National Bank has taken place. You have

okayed that. But what is the experience ? As a result, the initiative, the motivation of the employees and the officers has been completely taken away because 1,400 people have been transfered to far, far distant places from Delhi. Will they have the motivation to do sincerely the work of the bank ? No. Why don't you try to keep them nearby ? Why don't you see to it that the surplus staff of the New Bank of India are given to the understaffed branches of the Punjab National Bank so that the Punjab National Bank branches can also function in a better way ? Transfer is one part. The worse part today is that the seniority of the people of the New Bank of India, who had been taken over by the Punjab National Bank, has been affected. *(Time bell rings)* Just a couple of minutes, Sir. So, their seniority was cut by 50 per cent. What fault have the employees and the officers done, for that matter ? It is not fair. It is completely unwarranted. They should be restored their seniority. You may give them promotion or you may not give them promotion. That is a different question. But why do you push back these people in seniority when they come to the Punjab National Bank ?

My friend, my colleague, Mr. Narayanasamy, a little earlier, sometimes from the Chair and sometimes from here, was talking about the rural economy, the regional rural banks. There was a question about the regional rural banks servicing the institutional credit for the rural marginal framers and poor rural workers. An attempt must be made to resurrect them. Instead, an effort is being made that they should be merged with the commercial banks. Once they are merged with the commercial banks, the very character of the rural bank and the rural credit will be completely wiped out. Yesterday, I had an occasion to talk in the Consultative Committee meeting. I requested the Finance Minister that let them be combined together. And then you see that a National Rural Bank of India is set up. Let Gramin Banks be consolidated into several zones with rural branches so that the rural credit system is not affected in any way.

Now, about resource mobilisation, I just say that you raise the corporate tax. The Chelliah Committee said that the personal tax and the corporate tax should come to a level of 40 per cent. No. The corporate tax has got to be increased. And more revenue by way of direct tax has got to be taken from them. You give an exemption of Rs. 50,000 to the salary earners and the professionals. You reduce the indirect tax, the excise duty, and increase the direct corporate tax. I will say about agricultural income-tax. It is a must as far as the big landlords are concerned. They are getting the benefit of all the facilities like irrigation, pumps, electricity and all this is being done by the Government, then why should they not contribute to the National Exchequer ? They have to be made to pay agricultural income tax. That is necessary.

I would like to raise another matter which is economic demand and that is eligibility for bonus. The Reserve Bank, the Insurance Corporations and many others are deprived of bonus. They should be made eligible. I think it should be raised so that the employees are entitled to get bonus. The upper limit of eligibility should be raised for the purpose of payment of bonus. The Reserve Bank and other associates and the insurance companies should also be made to pay bonus to the employees and eligibility limit should be raised.

I would just say a sentence about the industrial sickness. IISCO is being sold for a song to some private industrialist. I would not like to name him. But the question is, SAIL can also take it over. Is it impossible for SAIL to go to the market and raise funds by floating bonds so that revitalisation and modernisation of IISCO can take place ? Instead of that, it is being sold for a song to private in-

dustrialists who do not have that much interest in building it up the way it should be. Cycle Corporation is one of them.

About BHEL, my colleague Shri Triloki Nath Chaturvedi has already spoken.

What about jute ? Why should it not be made compulsory that all the packaging should be done by jute bags and not by synthetic bags ? Jute industry can be revitalised this way.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH) : I call the next speaker now. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita.

SHRI ASHIS SEN : I am just completing. I want the Goverment to issue orders immediately for the revival of the sick industries.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. The Government has come forward with a huge statement of supplementary expenditure in the House today. But I will concentrate my speech on some of the heads like transfer to State Governments, because what I want to say, will relate to my State and my region, that is, North-Eastern region.

While supporting this Bill, I would like to invite the attention of this House as well as the Government to the plight of the North Eastern states because this is the most backward region due to lack of attention paid to develop infrastructure. So, until and unless some provision is made under the heads already provided, the development work as well as the works for the on-going schemes will not be possible. To give a small example, Sir, an amount of only Rs. 265 crores has been allotted in the Annual Plan of the North-East Council which is not sufficients even to finance the on going schemes, leave apart the new schemes. I am saying this because the hon. Home Minister is here who is in charge of the North East Council also. Until and unless some more teeth are given to this Council by changing it from a statutory advisory body to some sort of a regional planning authority and until and unless some more financial powers are given to it to allocate money, the development of the region will not be possible and aspirations of the people will not be met. The North-Eastern Council has been there for the last twenty years. The experience and the findings are before the Government. I urge upon the Goverment that it should be given more powers and it should also be allocated more funds to take up new schemes. As I said, this statutory Council should be upgraded from an advisory body to a full-fledged regional planning authority.

The financial constraint which the region has been grappling with has put a question mark on its very economic survival. Why is it so ? I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give special attention to this aspect. Sir, Assam and the rest of the North-Eastern Region do not lack in natural and human resources. Still why is this backwardness ?

One of the gifts of nature to Assam and the other States in the North-Eastern Region is the mighty river, Brahmaputra, which has made the Valley fertile. This water resource could bring a lot of prosperity to the people of the region, but it has not been harnessed the way it should have been. The Assam Government alone cannot do it with its meagre resources. Though the river has brought some prosperity to the region, it also causes great devestation bringing in its trail untold misery to the people year after year. The average loss per annum is estimated at Rs. 200 crores. However, under the planning process, the task of controlling this river has fallen on the State and a paltry sum of Rs. 20 crores per annum is made available to Assam—that too, as loan—to tackle this massive flood problem. The State Government should not be made to take loan for such a task which is, basi-

cally, a national responsibility. Sufficient finance sohuld be made available from the Centre to tackle this problem.

Sir, as a result of the delay in the decision on oil royalty as well as on the component of grant in respect of the Central assistance, the debt burden has assumed enormous proportions over the years. would be surprised to know that among the various components of the State's public debt, loans from the Central Government account for about 80 percent. The debt servicing figure has gone up to such an extent that the tax revenue of the State Government is not sufficient to meet it.

As you know, the whole region, particularly, Assam, was affected by terrorist activities by some anti-national forces. It is steadily recovering from that problem. But the expenditure on maintenace of law and order has been increasing sharply for reasons beyond the control of the State Government.

I am thankful to the hon. Finace Minister for taking up special measures like the five-years tax holiday which was announced in the last Budget. However, the response to this has been very discouraging. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to extend some special incentives for industrialisation of Assam and other backward areas in the region. I would request the Government to take some immediate measures so that the economy of the State can recover. In this regard, I suggest the following three-four measures for the State of Assam. (a) very early decision on revision of oil royalty which is overdue; and pending such a decision, release of *ad hoc* royalty to be adjusted in due course, (b) effect of revised pattern of plan assistance (as 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan) retrospectively from the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan on loans, both principal and interest, due to the Central Government; (c) conversion of flood control assistance to outright grants; and (d) incentives for industrialisation of backward areas like Assam, should be given priority.

With these words, I support the Appropriation Bill.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, आज जब एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर मैंने बोलने का मौका मिला तो आज ही के अखबारों में—मैंने जो तमाम इस देश के आर्थिक अखबार हैं इकनामिक टाइम्स से लेकर आर्थिक नेशनल एक्सप्रेस—मैंने देखा कि..

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा (राजस्थान) : आपने इंडियन एक्सप्रेस पढ़ा होगा।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: फाइनेंशियल एक्सप्रेस। मैंने देखा कि इस देश में सुविधा बनाई जा रही है कि कोको कोला आज से महीने भर बाद इस देश में बिकने वाला था वह क्रिसमस के मौके पर इस देश में बिकने जा रहा है। इस देश में उसके लिए सुविधा बनाई जा रही है कि कोको कोला इस देश में महीने, दो महीने पहले आकर बिक्री प्रारम्भ हो गया है। मुझे याद है वह इतिहास की घटना जब आज से 50 साल पहले 1942 में गांधी जी ने इस देश में भारत छोड़ो का नारा दिया था अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ तो गांधी जी ने एक ही बात कही थी अंग्रेजों से और दुनिया से कि हमें अपने हाल पर छोड़ दो। आप हमारा सिर फोड़ो। आप इस देश को छोड़कर जाओ अंग्रेजो, हम भारत की खुद संभाल लेंगे, खुद चला लेंगे। लेकिन 50 साल के बाद आज हमारी व्यवस्था इस हद तक पहुंच गयी है, इस सीमा तक पहुंच गये हैं कि हमें ऐसा लगता है कि जब तक बाहर के लोग हमारी मदद नहीं करेंगे, दुनिया के दूसरे देश हमारा समर्थन नहीं करेंगे जब तक हमारे लिए खड़े नहीं होंगे तब तक भारत की आत्मनिर्भरता, भारत का आत्म गौरव इस देश में मजबूत नहीं रह पाएगा। हमारी अर्थनीति नहीं चल पाएगी हम विकसित हो जाएंगे आज यह मानसिकता बन गयी है। यह 50 साल पहले हमने कहा कि आप छोड़कर

जाओ, आज हम कह रहे हैं कि आप इस देश में जल्दी आओ, जितना जल्दी आओगे, यह देश उतनी तरक्की करेगा। यह हमारी मानसिकता हो गयी है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि कौन-सी ऐसी बात हो गयी 50 साल के अंदर कौन-सा ऐसा समय आ गया है और उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात आपसे आज निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि 1942 में हमारी हालत कोई बहुत अच्छी नहीं थी, बहुत ज्यादा दौलत हमारे पास नहीं थी बल्कि दुनिया के जिस देश को हम इस देश में जाने के लिए कह रहे थे, भारत को छोड़ने के लिए कह रहे थे वह दुनिया का सबसे शक्तिशाली देश था, सबसे बड़ा देश था। दुनिया का सबसे दौलतमंद और धनवान देश था। उस देश को हमने कहा था यहां से चले जाओ। इसलिए कि हमें और हमारे नेताओं को इस देश के लोगों के ऊपर विश्वास था। आज वह विश्वास टूटता नजर आ रहा है। यह विश्वास सिर्फ टूटता नजर नहीं आ रहा है बल्कि हमें उस ओर बढ़ाया जा रहा है, धकेला जा रहा है, जहां हमारा मनोबल न सिर्फ गिरता है बल्कि हम दुनिया के सामने अपने घुटने टेकते नजर आ रहे हैं। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री जी एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल तो आप लाये हैं, मेरा कोई विरोध उससे नहीं है लेकिन जो विरोध है वह आपकी नीति है। आपने जो सिद्धांत चलाया है पिछले दो, तीन वर्षों से, उससे विरोध है कि आखिर उस सिद्धांत का नतीजा क्या निकला है हमारे मुल्क में। तीन साल से आप इस नयी आर्थिक नीति को देश में चला रहे हैं उसका नतीजा क्या निकला है? उसका नतीजा निकला कि इस देश में आज 40 करोड़ लोग निरक्षर हैं, अंगूठा लगा रहे हैं। यह आपकी नयी आर्थिक नीति का नतीजा निकला उस नयी आर्थिक नीति का नतीजा निकला कि इस देश में 20 करोड़ नौजवान बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। उस आर्थिक नीति का नतीजा निकला कि चार करोड़ लोग, बी.ए., एम.ए. पी.एच.डी. की डिग्री लेकर --जिनके मां बाप बड़ी उम्मीद से अपनी औलाद को पढ़ा सके-- आज बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। 80-85 करोड़ की आबादी है और 25 करोड़ हिंदुस्तान का नौजवान बेकार पड़ा हुआ है। यह आपकी नयी आर्थिक नीति का नतीजा निकला।

उस नयी आर्थिक नीति का नया नतीजा निकल कि इस देश के ज्यादातर हिस्सों में, देश में आज 600 जिले आप बताते हैं, उनमें आज क्या हालत है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह भारत सरकार का ही आंकड़ा है कि आज उनमें से 480 जिले ऐसे हैं जिन्हें हम रीजनली डिप्राइव्ड मानते हैं। हम मानते हैं कि वे अविकसित इलाके हैं, हम मानते हैं कि उन इलाकों का जितना विकास होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो पाया है। यह आपकी नयी आर्थिक नीति और नयी उदारीकरण की नीति का नतीजा निकल रहा है।

वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि आप जब इस बिल को ला रहे हो तो अपनी नीतियों के बारे में भी सोचो और उन नीतियों के बारे में भी सोचो जो इस देश के राष्ट्र-निर्माताओं ने देश के उन नौजवानों को कुर्बानी के लिए ललकार कर कहा था कि अगर तुम देश के लिए कुर्बानी दोगे तो हम अपने आजाद मुल्क को एक-के-बाद-एक तरक्की की मंजिल तक पहुंचाने का काम करेंगे और आज आप कहां खड़े हो क्या आपने इसका अंदाजा लगाया है? आपने दुनिया के बाजार में अपनी भिखारी की हैसियत बना रखी है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आज से दो सौ, ढाई सौ साल पहले अंग्रेज इस देश में आए थे। तो हम दुनिया के धनी देशों में माने जाते थे। सारी दुनिया हमारी ओर ललचायी नजरों से देखती थी और इस देश के ऊपर आक्रमण सिर्फ इसलिए हुए कि हमारे पास दौलत थी। उस दौलत को लूटने के लिए हमारे मंदिरों तक पर आक्रमण हुए। सोमनाथ के मन्दिर पर आक्रमण सिर्फ इसलिए हुआ था कि वहां से दौलत लूटकर ले जायी जा सके और ढाई सौ, तीन सौ सालों में हम दुनिया में सबसे गरीब देश क्यों हुए इसलिए कि जो हमारे हुनर थे, जो हमारी दस्तकारी के तरीके थे साधन और धन उपजाने के उन तमाम साधनों को अपने विकास के लिए हमने छोड़ दिया और आज हम कह रहे हैं कि दुनिया के दूसरे देश आकर हमारी तरक्की कराएंगे? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया का कौन सा ऐसा देश है जिसके बारे में इतनी चर्चा होती है और जो इस आर्थिक नीति के चलते विकास और तरक्की के रास्ते पर पहुंचा हो? उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय आज मुझे

आज मझे अजीब बातें सुनने को मिलती हैं कभी जापान का नाम लिया जाता है और कभी दूसरे देशों का नाम लिया जाता है । मंत्री जी क्या आपने कभी इतिहास के पन्नों को पढ़ने की कोशिश की है कि वे सारे देश जो आज तरक्की के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं या तरक्की की मंजिल को चूम रहे हैं, उन्होंने अपने देश को अपने हाथों से बनाया है अपनी मजबूती से बनाया है और देश को इस लिए बड़ी-से-बड़ी कुर्बनी देने के लिए तैयार किया है। तब वह देश तरक्की के रास्ते पर पहुंचा है। लेकिन आज हमारे यहां क्या हो रहा है। हम क्या कर रहे हैं? मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। आज चायना के बारे में बहुत सारी बातें कही जाती हैं, कभी वित्त मंत्रीजी कहते हैं, कभी वाणिज्य मंत्री कहते हैं कि चायना भी गैट का मेंबर हो गया और वह डंकल के प्रस्तावों को मान रहा है। क्या आपको मालूम है कि चायना को यह पैसा कौन दे रहे हैं ? चीन के जो अप्रवासी चायनीज हैं जो बाहर के मल्कों में रहते हैं वहां पर उनसे पैसा करोड़ों में आ रहा है और हमारे यहां से करोड़ों में पैसा बाहर जा रहा है। भारत के निवासी अपने पैसे के लिए विदेशी खजाना ढूंढते हैं, विदेशों के बैंकों में अपना पैसा रखने की बात करते हैं और चीन में चीन के दूसरे मुल्कों में रहने वाले लोग वहां पैसा भेज रहे हैं, यह हमारी नीति है। यह हमारा सोच है और सोच का आज यह परिणाम निकला है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं वित्त मंत्रीजी से जानना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने इन सवालों के लिए कौन से उपाय निकाले हैं ? अगर आपने इस देश में उदारीकरण के जरिए दौलत लाने की कोशिश की है तो अब तक कितनी दौलत आई है ? क्या आपने सोचा है कि जब आपने तीन साल तक इस देश के दरवाजे दुनिया के लिए खोल दिए तो इस देश में कितनी दौलत आई ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस बारे में कोई भी सही आंकड़ा देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे पक्की जानकारी है कि इस देश में इन तीन वर्षों में जो दौलत आई है उसका कुल हिसाब 500 करोड़ रुपए के ऊपर नहीं पहुंच पाया है । आप दस्तखत करवा लीजिए आप कह दीजिए कि हम को चार-पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया दे दिया है लेकिन वित्त मंत्री खड़े होकर कह दीजिए कि आज इस मुल्क में कितना पैसा आया है कितनी पूंजी आई है और मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आपको उदारीकरण की नीति से देश को कितना फायदा हुआ है ? वित्त मंत्री याद रखिए कि दुनिया का कोई भी देश, दुनिया का कोई महाजन, दुनिया का कोई पूंजीपति आपके देश में तब तक पैसा नहीं लगाएगा जब तक कि आपके देश में नौजवान विचलित रहेगा, गरीब परेशान रहेगा, तब तक दुनिया का कोई आदमी हिंदुस्तान में आकर पैसा लगाने वाला नहीं है सलिए अगर आप सचमुच में इस देश की तरक्की चाहते हैं, अगर सचमुच में आपने हिंदुस्तान को विकसित करने का कोई सपना देख रखा है, कोई ख्वाब देख रखा है, तो मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि आप इन सवालों पर जरूर ध्यान दीजिए ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय कांग्रेस के हमारे दोस्त कालिता साहब ने एक बात कही कि देश का एक पूरा हिस्सा, पूरब का पूरा इलाका, चाहे वह बिहार हो, बंगाल हो, उड़ीसा हो या आसाम हो या नार्थ-ईस्ट का कोई सूबा हो, इन सारे सूबों में आज तबाही और बर्बादी का आलम है । तमाम पब्लिक सेक्टर, जो भारत सरकार चला रही थी वह कंपनियां या तो बंद है या बंद होने के कगार पर खड़ी हैं। मैं एक सूबे का सिर्फ बिहार का उदाहरण दूंगा । आज आपकी तमाम कंपनियां, जिनमें एच. ई. सी. कंपनी जो रांची में थी—हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी जिसका पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने उदघाटन किया था, उनका उदघाटन भाषण मुझे पढ़ने का मौका मिला। जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि एच. ई. सी. भारत के मंदिर का वह दरवाजा है, जिसके दरवाजे पर सारा देश मस्तक टेकेगा और इससे पूरे भारत वर्ष को तरक्की का नया रास्ता बनाया जाएगा, लेकिन आज वह एच. ई. सी. कंपनी बंद हो रही है बल्कि बंद पड़ी हुई है । सरकार के कानों पर जूं तक नहीं रेंग रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दुनियां की होड़ में आप शामिल हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या निकल रहा है, जरा उसको भी सोचने का काम आप कीजिए। गरीब के लिए आपके सामने कौन सा रास्ता है ? तीन प्रतिशत के इर्द-गिर्द सारा हमारा अर्थतंत्र आप घुमा रहे हैं, उसी के इर्द-गिर्द नाच रहा है । भारत के बैंकिंग सर्विस का जिक्र हो रहा था । आज कहां पहुंच गई है, हमारी बैंकिंग

सर्विस ? आप दुनियां की बैंकिंग सर्विस से होड़ लेना चाहते हैं ? भारत की कुल आय पांच-साढ़े पांच लाख करोड़ रुपए के आसपास है जबकि जापान के एक बैंक की आय ही पन्द्रह लाख करोड़ रुपया है । आप उन बैंकों से भारत के बैंकों की तुलना करना चाहते हो ? आप उस होड़ में जाना चाहते हो, जहां कहीं भी आप खड़े नहीं हो सकते हो ? याद रखिए, हम और आप इतिहास के आखिरी व्यक्ति या पुरुष नहीं हैं । भारत के संसद में अगर हम और आप बैठकर भारत के लिए कोई आर्थिक नीति का विचार, निष्पादन कर रहे हैं तो हमें जिम्मेवारी का अहसास भी अपने साथ रखना होगा, करना होगा तभी हम इस देश को तरक्की के रास्ते पर ले जा सकते हैं ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : श्री एस. विदुतले विरुम्भी । .... (व्यवधान) ....

श्री ब्रह्मदेव आनन्द पासवान (बिहार) : मान्यवर, पचास वर्ष पहले महात्मा गांधी का "क्विट इंडिया" नारा था और अभी नरसिंह राव जी का "क्यू इन टू इंडिया" नारा है । .... व्यवधान) .. .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : आप दिग्विजय सिंह जी का भाषण सुनकर जोश में आ गए । चलिए, बोलिए । ...

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice-Cairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. This Bill has been brought here to authorise payment and appropriation to the tune of Rs. 7,955 crores. Since the time at my disposal is not adequate to go into it in detail, I want to mention only points.

Regarding Demand No. 6 for the Department of Fertilizers, the previous Supplementary Demand for Grants was for Rs. 200 crores. Now this Supplementary Demand is for Rs. 638 crores. In the Budget for 1993-94 it was Rs. 4,497.45 crores. Now the first Supplementary Demand and this Supplementary Demand together come to Rs. 838 crores. The 1992-93 revised estimate was Rs. 8,956.83 crores. When the use of fertilizers is expected to increase to nearly 140 lakh tonnes in India, how does the Government expect to slash down the Budget provision?

Demand No. 11 is for the Department of Commerce, for foreign trade and for export promotion. Now the Supplementary Demand is for Rs. 200 crores. In the Budget it was Rs. 595.51 crores. Last year's revised estimate was Rs. 970.15 crores. Therefore, even if the Supplementary Demand is allowed, the total expenditurue is expected to be less than the revised estimate for 1992-93. I want to know how it is possible when the export is increasing even in dollar terms. For example, in 1992-93 from April to September our export was $ 8,548.68. Now it is $ 10,351.11. How does the Government expect that the foreign trade and export promotion would come down ? First they requested here only Rs. 595 crores. Now they demand Rs. 200 crores. Earlier Rs. 970 crores was allotted. The Demand No. 24—Ministry of External Affairs. In the 1993-94 Budget they had shown Rs. 490.14 crores even though in the revised Budget it was Rs. 446.96 crores. Now, the supplementary estimate is Rs. 30 crores. The Budget plus Supplementary amount comes to Rs. 520.14 crores, but last year it was only Rs. 446.96 crores. Therefore, more than Rs. 73 crores are earmarked extra this year. In the Supplementary Demands you have mentioned that the Government has to meet additional requirement for special diplomatic expenditure. I want to know what is the special diplomatic expenditure is.

Regarding Demand No. 27, payment to financial institutions, the Budget shows Rs. 8,829,62 crores, but in the last year's revised Budget this is Rs. 9,123.04 crores. The first supplementary and the second supplementary put together comes to Rs. 5,094.09 crores. That means the total amount arrived at is Rs. 13,923.71 crores. While the difference between the Budget and the real expenditure is much high, I

would like to know whether there was any development that took place after the Budget was announced. If so, I request the hon. Minister to explain in detail. Then only your Demand would be justified.

Demand No. 38—the Ministry of Food. Out of this, for food storage and warehousing, the Government in the Budget estimate put Rs. 3,238.12 crores for warehousing. The capital expenditure they had shown in the Budget was Rs. 22.73 crores. In the revised Budget last year it was respectively Rs. 2,938.34 crores and Rs. 28.61 crores. Now, I come to the point. In the Supplementary they asked for Rs. 653 crores. If we take it, the total capital outlay this year comes to Rs. 25.53 crores, while in the last year it was Rs. 28.61 crores. When the agricultural production increased, automatically the Government has to make arrangements to construtct warehouses. Therefore, the capital outlay also ought to have been increased. How the capital outlay has been decreased while the supplementary amount has come to more than Rs. 600 crores. For this I want an explanation from the Minister.

Then Demand No. 51—the Department of Indusrial Development. The Budget shows Rs. 807 crores. In the revised Budget of last year it was Rs. 945 crores last year, but in the Supplementary they asked for Rs. 507 crores What I thought first was that they were going to develop some industries, therefore, they wanted some more amount. But in the footnote see-what they have given. There I found that the Government is going to spend Rs. 1,020 crores for National Renewal Fund. Out of Rs. 1,350 crores, the Government has decided to spend more than Rs. 1,000 crores for the National Renewal Found. It means they are going to send out the employees to that extent. The hon. Member, Mr. Narayanasamy, says for employment opportunities while the Government has senctioned Rs. 600 crores. For employment opportunities while the Government has sanctioned Rs. 600 crores to send out the employees they are spending Rs 1,020 crores. From this we can find out in what direction their liberal policy is going.

Retail price has gone up by 25 per cent since July, 1991. Increase in administration and cuts in subsidies has actually become a burden on the shoulders of the poor people who work from dawn to dusk. Ninty per cent of the workers are in the unorganised sector. The Government say this is transition period. So, we have to bear it. The same thing was said when we approached the IMF in 1980. The Government said that after six months or one year it would become all right. Even the last instalment the Government had not availed off. What they stated was that we have improved upon the position. But subsequently what happened in 1990 ? India's foreign debt which stood at Rs. 1,28,451 crores, in March 1993 it rose to Rs. 2,66,000 crores. Regarding the fiscal deficit, in November 1993 the Government in their note stated : 'As a result of the various initiatives introduced in the fiscal area since July 1991, the ratio of the gross fiscal deficit to GDP was brought down from 8.41 per cent in 1990-91 to 5.96 per cent in 1991-92. It further came down to 5.70 in 1992-93 and is expected to be around 4.7 per cent in 1993-94. In today's newspaper THE STATESMAN the Government has given a different picture. I quote what the Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, has said, "The current year's fiscal deficit target was out of line due to poor performance of various key sectors." (*Time bell rings*) I will take only two minutes. They are spending more than Rs. 1000 crores towards National Renewable Fund for sending out the employees. I had raised the issue of Hindustan Photo Films, Ooty. I had sent a telegram to the Finance Minister that they wanted Rs. 65 crores immediately for the working capital and for commencement of a new project. We have invested more than Rs. 400 crores in the new project in the HPF. The total amount recommended by an expert committee was Rs. 175 crores. Out of which Rs. 65 crores should be pumped into HPF immediately.

Secondly, I had raised the issue of strike by the postel employees. During the strike period, the Government said that they would not punish the employees. But I have received a telegram from the association of the employees saying that the Postal Department have issued instructions to deduct salary for the strike period. This is most obnoxious. I totally condemn this type of anti-labour policy.

My last point is about cyclones and heavy rains which affected my State. In the recent cyclones, we have incurred a loss of Rs. 1,600 crores. It is not a party issue. What has the Government of India done last year ? They have given us nearly Rs. 64 crores. Out of that, Rs. 14 crores has been given out of the calamity Relief Fund; and Rs. 50 crores from the Plan funds. In this year, what has happened ? The hon. Agricultural Minister had assured us in an interview to the press that they would release to us Rs. 29.25 crores. But when he came to Delhi, he said that they had already released Rs. 14.65 crores. Then, what about the balance amount ? We have incurred a loss, in this year, of Rs. 1000 crores. In Thanjavur district alone, cyclones have caused a damage of Rs. 676 crores. Due to cyclones in the last two years, we have incurred a loss of more than Rs. 1,600 crores. The Government of India on their part have not given us willingly even a single naya paise. This is how they are treating us. On the other hand, the Central Government talks about integrity and Indian unity. I am very sorry. I condemn this type of step-motherly treatment meted out to Tamil Nadu by the Central Government. What have they shown in the Supplementary Grants as well as in the Budget ? Actually they are reducing the expenditure side to show less deficit financing. Subsequently, one by one it is coming out. This shows that the Government is not working in a proper way. With these wards, I conclude. Thank you very much.

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल जिसकी राशि 19 अरब, 55 करोड़, 87 लाख रु. है, पर इस सदन के अंदर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा में भाग लिया और इस बिल के माध्यम से सरकार की कई नीतियों की आलोचना की । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दुर्भाग्य है हमारे देश का कि दो बार इस देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग सत्ता में आए जिन्होंने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को दिवालिएपन की ओर पहुंचाया । 1977 के अंदर जनता पार्टी के नाम से एक संगठन बना और इस देश की बागडोर उनके हाथ में आई । उनकी सरकार ने इस देश का सोना गिरवी रखा और सोना बेचा भी । तत्पश्चात इन्दिरा गांधी जी सत्ता में आईं और उन्होंने इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को फिर मजबूत किया । लेकिन 1989 में मंडल और कमंडल का नारा लेकर के फिर वे लोग गठजोड़ करके सत्ता में आ गए थे । डेढ साल में मंडल-कमंडल अलग-अलग हुए और फिर देश को चुनाव में जाना पड़ा । यह सारा खर्चा, बार-बार चुनावों में जाने का खर्चा क्या इस देश की जनता के ऊपर नहीं आता ? दुर्भाग्य है इस देश का कि इस देश के अंदर कुछ लोगों का तो एक ही उद्देश्य रहा है सत्ता प्राप्त करने का चाहे वह धर्म के नाम पर लोगों को आपस में लड़ाकर करें । इसी प्रकार से बार-बार चुनाव होते रहें, जनता देखती रहे और उनको वोट देती रहे । मौलाना जी, यह सोचने की बात है । आप लोग भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं । कौन सा ऐसा साधन है जो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को खोखला कर रहा है ?

हमारे देश के प्रधानमंत्री नरसिंह राव और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को आप लोगों को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए । जब इन्होंने सत्ता संभाली थी तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय थी । नरसिंह राव जी की सरकार के बनने के बाद जो इंग्लैंड में सोना गिरवी रखा था, भुगतान संतुलन की स्थिति खराब थी, उसको ठीक किया गया । दुनिया के देशों के अंदर यह माना जाने लगा था कि भारत दिवालिया हो रहा है । इस देश के अंदर नरसिंह राव जी की सरकार की नीतियों के कारण आज दुनिया के देश यह सोचते हैं कि भारत आर्थिक दृष्टि से एक मजबूत देश है । यह किसके प्रयासों का परिणाम है ? लेकिन यहां सदन के अंदर अच्छी बातों को अच्छा न कहना एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है ।

महोदय, इस सरकार की उदारीकरण की नीति के कारण देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है । भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति के सुधार के लिए जो नयी आर्थिक नीति देश में लागू की गई है, इससे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हुई है और साथ ही देश के लोगों को कुछ राहत इन कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से मिली है । महोदय, मंत्री जी ने उर्वरक विभाग के लिए जो पैसा रखा है, उसके संबंध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों में उर्वरक के दाम काफी बढ़े हैं और सरकार के माध्यम से जो सब्सिडी दी जाती है या जितना पैसा आप यहां से देते हैं, उतना किसान को नहीं मिल पाता है । तो इसमें आप सुधार करें कि जितना हम पैसा किसान को दें या तो वह उसे डायरेक्ट मिले या किसी माध्यम से मिले तो पूरा मिले जिससे किसान को इसका लाभ मिल सके । इस ऐप्रोप्रिऐशन बिल के अंदर शिक्षा की मद में कोई पैसा नहीं रखा गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक हमारे यहां शिक्षा की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक इस देश के नागरिक कोरे स्लोगनों से बहकते रहेंगे और उनको बहकाकर लोग सत्ता में आते रहेंगे । विकास के काम की बात नहीं करेंगे, केवल मंदिर-मस्जिद की बात करके इस देश में सत्ता में आने की कोशिश में लगे रहेंगे । इसलिए मंत्री जी, आपसे मेरा आग्रह है कि आज की परिस्थितियों में शिक्षा के प्रचार-प्रसार की ओर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए, निरक्षरता को दूर करने के लिए आपको समुचित प्रावधान करना चाहिए ।

महोदय, मंत्री जी ने ग्रामीण विकास के लिए 600 करोड़ रूपए की व्यवस्था की है । भारत गांवों का देश है और जब तक गांवों का विकास नहीं होगा तब तक यह नहीं माना जाएगा कि भारत का पूर्ण विकास हो चुका है । आज गांवों के अंदर पीने के पानी की समस्या बनी हुई है । गांवों के अंदर सड़कों की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत सड़कें बनाई गई । लेकिन वह कच्ची सड़कें बनाई गई और बरसात होते ही मिट्टी बह गई और फिर गड्ढे बढ़ गए । जो आपने सैकड़ों करोड़ों रुपया सड़कों के लिए, गांवों के विकास के लिए रखा है, गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिए रखा है तो आप वहां पक्की सड़कें बनाएं जिससे परमानेंट विकास गांवों का हो सके ।

गांवों के अंदर आज किसानों के लिए बिजली की आवश्यकता है । किसानों को बिजली समय पर नहीं दी जाती है । उद्योगों को बिजली दी जाती है । जब किसान को खेत में बिजली की आवश्यकता होती है तो उस को समय पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली देनी चाहिए ताकि वह निश्चित रूप से अपनी खेती को बढ़ाएगा और इससे गांवों का विकास होगा । तो बिजली के ऊपर आपने जो पैसा रखा है वह कम है, उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए ।

जल संसाधन विभाग को आपने 3 करोड़ 98 लाख रुपए दिए हैं । जब भी किसान सिंचाई के सुविधा चाहता है उसको वह साधन नहीं मिलता और गांवों के लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता । आजादी के 50 साल बाद भी मैं जिस प्रान्त से आता हूं, राजस्थान में आज भी आधे से ज्यादा जिलों में किसानों के लिए पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है और उनको पानी के लिए चार-चार, पांच-पांच मील पानी लेने जाना पड़ता है । तीन साल में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के वहां पर सरकार थी । पहले ही इन्होंने बजट भाषण में कहा है कि अकाल के नाम पर पीने के पानी के लिए भारत सरकार ने जो पैसा दिया उसका उपयोग सरकार ने पीने के पानी के लिए नहीं किया ।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : (हरियाणा) : तभी लोगों ने वोट दे दिए । ....

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : वोट कैसे मिले यह तो हम जानते हैं । ..... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : कल करा लीजिए, पता लग जाएगा । ..... (व्यवधान)

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : तो गांवों के विकास के लिए लघु उद्योगों और ग्रामीण उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना पड़ेगा । लेकिन आज बड़े उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है । उससे लघु उद्योग घटते जा रहे हैं । बड़े उद्योगों के प्रति लोगों का ध्यान जा रहा है । उनका जो उत्पादन किया हुआ माल है वह बिकता नहीं है बड़े उद्योगों के मुकाबले में, इसलिए वह बंद होने की स्थिति में हैं । इसलिए लघु उद्योगों की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

बेरोजगारी का जहां तक सवाल है, इस देश में बेरोजगारी बढ़ी हुई है और देश के प्रधान मंत्री

का इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद भी आप को करना चाहिए, पूरे सदन को करना चाहिए कि आपने बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए जो 15 अगस्त को घोषणा की थी कि एक लाख रुपया शिक्षित बेरोजगार के लिए साधन जुटाने के लिए देंगे, यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है। इस पर खर्च के लिए जितनी राशि आपने रखी है, जितने लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए इस बजट में प्रावधान है उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए। बेरोजगारी दूर करने की जो योजना है इस को निश्चित रूप से लागू करें और जल्दी से जल्दी आप लागू करें। ग्रामीण विकास की जो प्रधान मंत्री जी की नीति है उनकी जो सोच है उसके अंतर्गत आप को इस बजट का प्रावधान ज्यादा से ज्यादा करना चाहिए। मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि आपके विभाग द्वारा चलाई जा रही स्कीमें, डी.आई.आर.डी. के अंतर्गत और आई.आर.डी.पी. के अंदर खरीदारी की बहुत सी स्कीमें चलती हैं। तो इन स्कीमों को बंद कर दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि जितनी धांधली और फरजी खरीद फरोख्त इन स्कीमों में होती है, जितनी सबसिडी आप देते हैं जो किसानों को मिलनी चाहिए वह पूरी नहीं मिल पाती है। आज तो देश के अंदर दो वर्ग बनते जा रहे हैं। जो कमजोर वर्ग है, जो गरीब तबका है वह गरीब होता जा रहा है और जो पूंजीपति हैं, जो पैसे वाले हैं वह अमीर होते जा रहे हैं। इस दूरी को कम करने के लिए, गरीब को आगे लाने के लिए आप गरीब के लिए योजना लागू करें। गरीब को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाएं दें जिससे वे आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत हो सकें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मंत्री जी मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और उपसभाध्यक्ष जी आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH) : Mr. Sivaji, who is speaking ? Yourself or Mr. Giri Prasad ?

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, out of the Rs. 2,511 odd crores, the major item for which the Minister wants to seek the permission of the Parliament is Transfers to State Governments. In addition to that, there is hardly Rs. 47 lakhs which is not a matter to be considered. In this connection, what I would like to add is that we should examine what the reasons are for the State Governments to go into financial difficulties and what compels the Union Government, from time to time, to go to the rescue of the State Governments who are approaching the Central Governmet charging on the Consolidated Fund. The fact is that it is the making of the Union Government and ultimately the sufferers are the State Governments. Without any correlation or any relevance to the Budget, many a time the Union Government goes on enhancing the administered price of various goods which are under their control, such as petroleum products, etc. It is a fact that 40 per cent of the vehicles belong to the Government, whether it is the Union Government or the State Government or the State-owned transport corporations, etc. Whenever the Union Government hikes the price of petroleum the State-owned transport corporations go into red. There is no other go. Whenever the Union Government enhances the administered price of coal, the State-owned Electricity Boards suffer financially. Whenever the Union Government enhances the issue prices of wheat and rice the public distribution system of the State Governments gets affected and it suffers. The same is the case with fertilizer also. It is a fact that the bulk consumers of fertilizers are the State Governments, the agricultural departmets, the agricultural universities, etc. So, when Union Government enhances the administered prices of fertilizers the State Government's are affected and there is no other go. Many a time the surcharge on excise duty, customs and income-tax has been enhanced. They find it convenient. They don't touch the tax structure as it is. They would like to enhance the surcharge. They would like to enhance the administered prices. The Union Government makes it a point to see that the funds are not devolved on the State Governments though they are affected. In spite of all these things, what I would like to ask the Government is : Why don't you

resort to a hike in the excise or income-tax component as it is instead of resorting to a hike in administered prices, surcharges, etc. ?

The second point I would like to mention in this regard is that the Government is, day in and day out, professing that the country is going ahead with the industrialisation, with the so-called liberalisation, for the last two-and-a-half years. It may be a fact or it may not be a fact. I don't want to go into the details. But the fact is that whenever there is industrialisation the burden lies on the State Governments to supply power, to supply water and to provide roads, communications and other infrastructure. Whenver any industry comes it is also the responsibility of the State Governments to provide housing and other things to the indusrial labour. So, the burden lies on the State Governments and the benefit goes to the Union Government. It is an anomaly which needs to be corrected. Every day the Government is coming out with a statement about natural calamities, whether it is a flood in Tamil Nadu or whether it is an earthquake in Maharashtra or whether it is a drought in Andhra Pradesh or Rajasthan. It is a fact of life. Every year about one-third of the population of this country is affected by one natural calamity or the other. But whenever a natural calamity occurs, the Central Government gives some advance, Plan advance and something like that. But the burden lies on the State Governments. The other day Shri Balram Jakhar made a statement in the House stating that they had borrowed about Rs. 900 crores or Rs. 1000 crores from the World Bank and they were working out the modalities, whether a soft loan with no interest component for 30 years, without subsidy or with a subsidy of 12 per cent or 14 per cent interest component. I am not going into all the details. But the fact is wherever some loan is borrowed from international finance institutions, the burden always lies with the State Governments to repay the loan or service the debt, etc. When it is an annual feature, when two-third of the population is getting affected every year by natural calamities, then the nation should go to the rescue of these affected persons, instead of leaving the entire burden on the State Governments. The State Governments are not having the facility of Nasik Press or Reserve Bank of India. So, whenever there is deficit financing or fiscal deficit, the Union Government resort to pressing into action one more ship and workers for the Reserve Bank of India and the Nasik Press to print more and more notes and pump them into circulation. Uufortunately, that facility is absent with the State Governments. The dictum of the Consolidated Fund of India and the facility of drawing amounts from the Consolidated Fund of India is also not available with the State Governments. The Union Government has directed the Reserve Bank of India not to allow overdrafts to the State Governments. Therefore, several States, like Kerala, are suffering. There is a committed expenditure for the Union Government. For the State Governments also a committed exependiture is there. For Tamil Nadu, the committed expenditure is mid day meal. The committed expenditure of Andhra Pradesh is one k.g. rice for Rs. 2 and prohibition formula. But whenever the State Government goes for the prohibition of liquor and arrack, asenunciated in the Directive Principles or as enunciated by the Father of the Nation during the freedom struggle, the Union Government is not coming forward to compensate the financial losses.

I would like to take this opportunity to advise the Government to evolve some formula. All right, the 10th Finance Commission is going into the details. But the erstwhile good old Gadgil formula has to be revaluated and proper share has to be given to the State Governments and all the funds that are at the disposal of the Union Government, should be devolved among the State Governments. Sir, some new formula has also to be

worked out. In the present political structure of this country different parties in different parts of the country are ruling different States. At the Centre also Governments are changing very fast. So, to avoid the unnecessary and avoidable friction between the Union Government and the State Governments and to have a federal structure in this country, it is better to re-evaluate the devolution of funds between the Union Government and the State Governments so that the structure continues for years to come. Thank you.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN IN THE CHAIR]

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD (Andhra Pradesh) : Madam, first of all, I would like to state that the Government's policy of controlling fiscal deficit has completely failed. The hon. Finance Minister had openly admitted this fact in his recent statements. He has not given any reasons for this situation.

One reason that was cited was that because of elections in the Northern States, the fiscal deficit could not be controlled. The hon. Minister must be aware that some States are going to face elections next year and, afterwards also, there will be some elections. Of course, year after year, we will be having elections in one State or two States or for the Lok Sabha also. So, I would like to know as to whether the Government has got the determination to control the fiscal deficit or not. That should be made clear. It should not be left to the political exigencies faced by the Government. The main reason for this, according to my understanding, is that the Government has no control over the non-productive expenditure of the various departments. As far as capital expenditure, developmental expenditure, is concerned, of course, they apply their cuts because that is not very important for them. But, as far as the revenue side that is, non-developmental side, is concerned, of course, they are liberal. This type of profligacy is leading to this calamitous situation. As a result, the inflationary spiral is going up. And, now, when we look into the Finance Minister's last Budget speech and the present situation, we will find that the price level has gone up; and instead of controlling the inflationary pressure, the Government is just allowing it and now it is hovering around 8 per cent or so. And it may not be mere speculation that this may touch the double-digit. As a result, the common man is suffering. The prices of essential commodities are increasing and it has become an unbearable burden for the common man. And, recently, I read a news item that even some of the good public sector units are in the red because of the lack of Budgetary support from the Government. Perhaps, in order to control this fiscal deficit, they must have reduced the allotment to the public sector units. That is why more and more public sector units are likely to fall into sickness and will lead to greater unemployment in addition to the present serious situation on the employment front. The second point that I would like to state is that this Calamity Relief Fund operated by the Central Government is too meagre. In many States, either flood or cyclone or chronic drought is a frequent occurrence. In my State, Andhra Pradesh, also, districts like Anantapur, Rayalascema and Telangana are facing severe drought conditions but neither the State Government nor the Central Government is coming forward to help the people living there. Anantapur district is the worst affected district as far as drought is concerned and there are very visible symptoms of desertification in that district. I also raised it as a Special Mention here asking the Government to provide extra funds to eradicate this evil and to restore the ecological balance in the district. If this situation is not controlled, desertification will spread to other districts also and another serious situation may develop in that part of the country.

The third point that I would like to state is about agriculture. The Govern-

ment is not taking very prompt steps as far as agriculture is concerned. In many areas, especially in Gujarat, we are witnessing the biggest agitation by the peasants leading to police firing. This was caused because of the steep increase in the electricity charges. This situation is there in many other parts of our country and the peasants are very restive and are agitating. Whenever there is a slight increase in the prices of certain agricultural commodities, there is a hue and cry. Yesterday some of the Parliamentary Committees were discussing as to how the prices of cotton could be reduced. As far as this part of the year is concerned, they are getting the same average price and not some higher price. Nowadays because of the pressure from people belonging to industry and other people, they are trying to reduce it further. That is why whenever some reasonable price is given to the peasants, every effort is being made to reduce it. Whenever there is a calamitous fall in the prices of agricultural commodities, nobody is there to bother about this and to give them appropriate prices.

The last point which I would like to make is that nowadays everybody is talking about strengthening of scientific and research development. But the Government is not paying sufficient attention to this aspect. I was told by one of the scientists that their laboratories were starved of funds. He told me that they were asked to make their own arrangements. Because of this, many scientific personnel are losing interest in their work which is leading to stagnation on the scientific front, an area where we have to compete with the world in terms of technology, in terms of new patents that may come up. But the Government is not showing proper interest. I request the Government to provide more funds for the development of scientific activities.

Thank you, Madam.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING EXTENSION OF SESSION

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Before I call the next speaker, I have to make an announcement. We will adjourn the House todays. But we would not adjourn the House *sine die*. We will adjourn today to reassemble again. It was decided in a meeting of the leaders of various parties and groups and the Leader of the House and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that the House would resume its sitting on 28th and 29th and that there would be no Question Hour. We will start from... (*Interruptions*)...

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (बिहार) : मैडम, कल आपने अनाऊंस किया था कि आज आखिरी दिन है और उसके अनुसार हम लोगों ने सारा प्रोग्राम बना लिया । डेली अगर इस तरह से चेंज होगा (व्यवधान)

सैयद सिब्ते रज़ी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आपके लीडर ही बार-बार इस बात पर मुसिर थे कि चेंज किया जाए (व्यवधान)

†[سید سبط رضی اتر پردیش: آپ کے لیڈر ہی بار بار اس بات پر مصر تھے کہ چینج کیا جائے"۔۔۔۔مداخلت"]

उपसभापति : एक बात हम बताएं शंकर दयाल जी ..... (व्यवधान)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : नहीं, नहीं, मैडम, सुनिये, देखिए आज हमारे लीडर ने कहा होगा। मैडम से आप पूछिए । कल जो बात हो रही थी तो मैंने इनसे यह कहा कि आप हाउस को मत बढ़ाइये तब आपने अनाऊंस कर दिया और आप एग्री भी थीं । मैंने अपनी बात कही थी । इसलिए अपनी बात मैं फिर कह रहा हूं किस ने कहा, क्या कहा, क्या निर्णय हुआ, लेकिन अपनी बात मैं आखिर कहना चाहता हूं कि डेली इस तरह का निर्णय जो है वह मैम्बरों के लिए बहुत असुविधाजनक होता है, उनके कार्यक्रमों के लिए ..... (व्यवधान)

†[ ] Transliteration in Arabic Script.